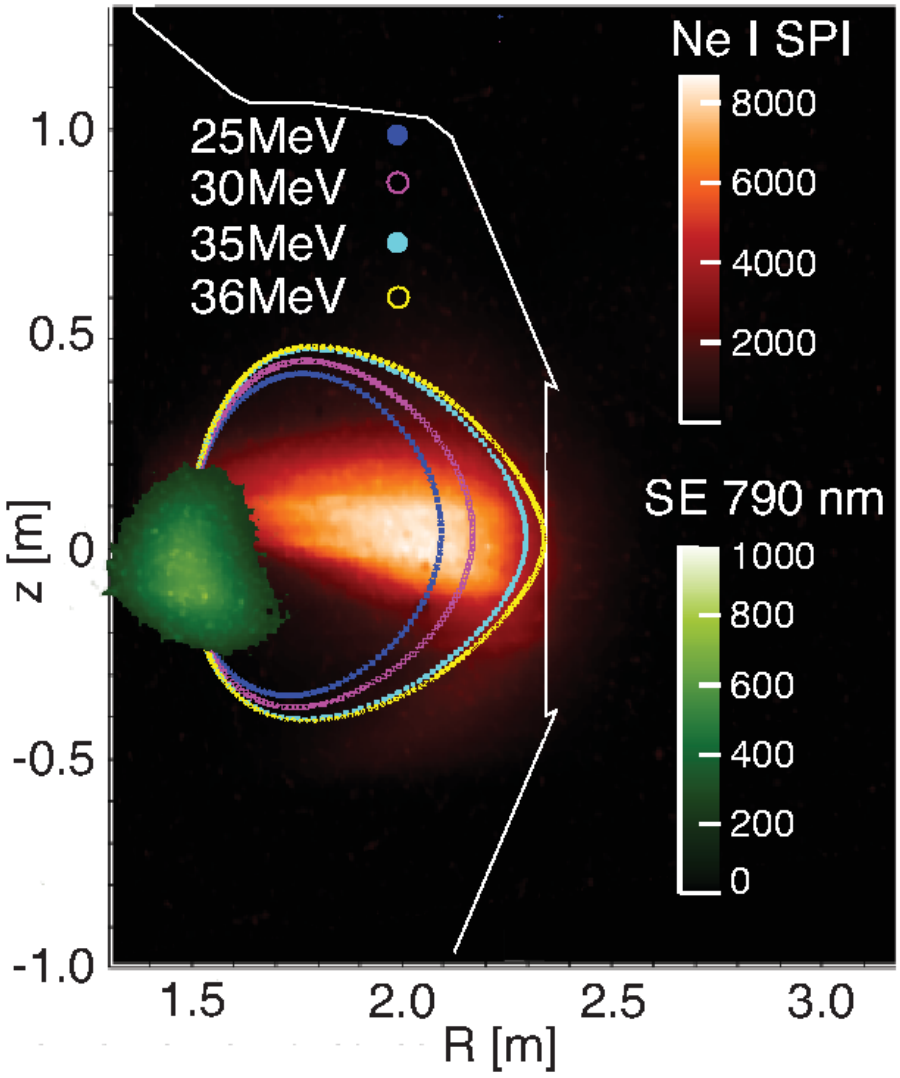
Image of the Month



Composite false color image of the DIII-D cross-section showing neon shattered pellet injection (SPI) into an established runaway electron plateau to dissipate the RE current. The (green) forward-beamed synchrotron emission intensity (SE) in the near-infrared (790 nm) from REs is plotted in arbitrary units mapped to the tangency radius. The (red) Ne I emission (640 nm) from ablation of the neon SPI fragments by the REs is plotted in arbitrary units mapped to the toroidal angle of the SPI trajectory. The RE drift surfaces which pass through the center of the SE spot are plotted for RE energies of 25-36 MeV, where 25 MeV is the threshold for imaging the SE at 790 nm, and the maximum confined RE energy for REs in the center of the SE spot is 36 MeV. The vacuum vessel is indicated by the white line. The Ne I emission confirms that the REs follow the drift orbits calculated by A. Wingen (ORNL) using the MAFOT code [A. Wingen, *et al.* NF **46** (2006) 941], and that the synchrotron emission spot shape does not indicate the spatial location of the runaway electrons. A synthetic diagnostic for the NIR synchrotron emission is being developed to reproduce the SE pattern. *Image credit: R.A. Moyer, UC San Diego.*